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WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C. THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIME!
18 LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN
ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEAD LY INCREASING.

FRIDAY MAY 18, 1894.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS FRIDAY.

Washington Chapter, Masons, Masonic Hines Lodge, K. of P., Schiller Hall. Damon Lodge, K. of P., Corcoran Hall. Myrtle Lodge, K. of P., Central Hall. Union Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows Hall.

Unity Lodge, I. O. O. F., Powell's Hall, Opachisto Tribe, I. O. R. M., Cerslay's Hall. Monacan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U. A.

M. Hall. Richmond Lodge, K. of H., Ellett's Hall Virginia Lodge, Golden Chain, Ellett's

New South Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Eighth and Hull streets. Rescue Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Shockoe Council, R. A., Central Hail. Trinity Temple, L. O. G. T., Central Sidney Lodge, I. O. G. T., Belvidere Hall. East-End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield

Richmond Castle, K. G. E., Eagle Hall. Lee Lodge, Golden Shore, Central Hall. Company "A." First Regiment, Armory

R. E. Lee Camp, C. V., Lee Camp Hall, Fulton Lodge, Tonti, Powhatan Hall, Friendship Lodge, K. of P., Toney's Hall, Aurora Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Gate-wood's Hall. Mechanics' Institute Commencement, 8:30 P. M., Y. M. C. A. Building.

*Last Days of the Confederacy," Gen-eral John B. Gordon, Academy of Music.

A "ENSIBLE MAN'S SENSIBLE TALK Senator Palmer, of Illinois, is one of the

men who, like Secretary Morton, are growing on us all the time. Whenever the talks in the Senate he utters sense We quote the following from some of his remarks on Monday last as they appear in the Congressional Record:

The assumption by protectionists that they can secure prosperity by congres-sional legislation is one of those shock-ing absurdities from which the country is recovering very rapidly, and the time is not distant when higher views will be presented to the American people. The our slavish fear of Great Britain, and we shall assume that position among the nations of the world that we deserve to maintain. We will seek the commerce of the world, and we shall do so by the largest freedom of trade. That is the the future of this country.

Years ago the manufacturing industries of the country were diffused everywhere, and the farmer found in his midst, at his home, the manufacturer ready furnish that which he needed, and took from him in exchange that which he had to sell. That was one condition. That was the condition in the early days of the Republic. But now the manufactures of this country have passed under the control of capital, and capital has maintained the protection that it has enjoyed. The Republican party being in possession of both branches of the Government, legislative and executive, the act of 1890 was passed, which I understand was passed by the protectionists. They passed a bill that met their own views exactly. It was protective as the protectionists understand protection. It was maintained by the pretense that it was in the interest of labor, notwithstanding the fact is that all the manufacturing industries of this country have passed away from the people.

In two counties in Illinois—the one in which I live and the other in which I had my home some years ago-there are a half dozen woolen manufacturing establishments which have been converted to some other purpose. I passed the other day a very flourishing town in Illinois where parties had built up a woolen factory. The glass is out of the windows, and the business is abandoned. Organized capital has collected and now controls all the streat productive induscontrols all the great productive indus tries of the country. It has had its own will in reference to protection. It has maintained itself by the miserable pre-tense that this legislation is intended for the benefit of labor, without any at-tempt to divide and fix the share of the otective advantages that labor is to

If I believed in protection at all I should, in addition to the rate of duty, fix by law the rate of division. I should give to capital its proportion, and 1 should insure to labor its fair share of the earnings. I should not leave labor to the tender mercles of capital. I should not allow that prefense, by which these great industries have all passed into the control of these powerful capitalists and control of these powerful capitalists and organizations, to be employed to deceive. Talk about American labor! Capital has no habitation. It is money that belongs to the world. It operates on a principle directly opposite to that of the waters of the ocean, which seek the lowest level. Capital seeks the highest level. It goes wherever it can flat seeks.

waters of the ocean, which seek the bowest level. Capital seeks the highest level. It goes wherever it can find profit, and it invites an American Senate into this very difficult and impossible duty. I say difficult; impossible is the word. The senator, from Rhode Island (Mr. Aldrich), who I understand to be the representative of protection and protectionists, ultra-protectionists, by any name which you choose to assign to them, is undertaking now to estimate the proportions that labor shall have; how much Congress will give to labor, and how much it will give to capital, although I believe it is understood that capital can take care of itself anywhere, and always does, and our sympathies are simply called out for labor. The senator understands now that Congress must in some way in the passage of the pending bill see to it that labor is provided with employment and with remunerative wages. That is the work he has undertaken, and I repeat that work is an im-

and thus develop its energy. It is im-

Then, what is the true line? The true line is that Congress shall exercise its power to lay and collect taxes for the purpose of revenue, leaving the business of the country to go in its own natural channel. You can not benefit it, you can not cure it, you can not improve it.

It will be found in the end while you may stimulate a particular industry that you do it at the expense of other industries.

True as Gospel, every word of it. Thirty-five years ago there were banks in every county, and manufactories also, where the people exchanged what they grew for what they needed. But the Government stepped in and broke up their banks, and, by its protective tariff, concentrated all manufactures in the hands of the protected monopolists, and now we have poverty where competence and comfort prevailed, and enormously rich men at the commercial centres growing richer every day.

Senator Palmer shows also the delusive argument of the protectionists that protection is for the benefit of the laboring man in its true aspect. The tariff law makes no division of the profit between the laborer and the manufacturer. The laborer is left to get what the manufacturer chooses to give him. How absurd then to say that the law is for the laborer's advantage. The manufacturer forces his fellow Americans to pay the last cent for his goods that the protective tariff will allow him to dig out of them and then squerzes the laborer down to the lowest cent at which he can get him. The Republican protective tariff should be swallowed up and lost as if had gone down in an earthquake.

AN ANSWER TO MR. HATCH,

Congressman Hatch has given out the points that his report will make on his new anti-option bill. The New York Journal of Commerce remarks that there never was a time when it was easier than it is now to crush all of Mr. Hatch's arguments by a simple appeal to the course of prices. It then proceeds as follows:

Were prices very considerably higher now than they were last fall Mr. Haten the farmer by buying cheap last fall and elling dear now, but as the prices are now very much lower than they were last all the middlemen have lost millions fall the middlemen have lost limited of dollars, a good part of which was secured by the farmers, and when the speculators have lost a large sum of money to the farmers it is singularly ridiculous for Mr. Hatch to come before the public with his allegation that the farmers have been defounded of their dues. defrauded of their dues.

At the beginning of last August the difcrence between the August and the May prices of wheat was fifteen cents. This declined stendily to thirteen and oneifference between the current option and the May option continued to decline to the May option command to decime to ten and three-fourths cents at the end of September, eight and one-eighth cents at the end of October, and six and threefourths cents at the end of November. Both cash and future prices were affected by the very large deliveries during the fall and the discovery that the crop had been understated; the main reason for the de-creasing difference between the two prices was the fact that the wheat had not so long to be carried. In other words, the speculative prices bore a pretty steady ratio to the sum of the cash prices and the legitimate costs of carrying the crol rom six to ten months. Were the price now what the speculators thought last fall they would be, only a reasonable pro-fit would have been made by carrying the wheat from parvest till required for con-But the price now is decidedly lower

than it was last fall; instead of yielding

a margin for storage, insurance, and interest, it does not cover the first cost of the wheat. The price of August wheat in August was about sixty-eight cents; of September wheat in Sept ty-one and five-eighths cents; of October wheat in October, sixty-nine cents, and of November wheat in November, was sixtysix six-eighths cents. These are averages six six-eighths cents. These are averages of the closing prices in the middle of each week. The average of the closing prices for the first eight days of this month for May wheat was a little over sixty cents. The farmers who sold wheat last fail can easily figure how much they made and how much the middlemen lost made and how much the middlemen lost by buying wheat soon after the harvest and carrying it till this time. It is these middlemen whose abolition Mr. Hatch is aiming at. Had they not been in the market last fail the price would have been fixed by the fact that all the wheat of the year was coming to market at about the same time, while the demand for consumption was in each month only about one-twelfth of the demand for the year. The farmers who had capital enough to sell wheat last September for May delivery got from twenty-two cents to twenty-four cents a bushel more for their wheat than they could get for ! now, and they could not have got that is September but for the practice of buring futures. Most of the farmers have no capital enough to carry their own wheat over, but those who sold for cash got about ten cents a bushel more than they could get now. But in September the difference between cash wheat and wheat for May delivery was also over ten cents. That is, it was worth from ten cents to twelve cents a bushel to carry the wheat over. If, then, there had been no purchasers last September, except the millers and the exporters, the cash price of wheat

would have been twenty-two cents or twenty-three cents a bushel, approxi-mately, lower than it was. As soon as the Sherman law was re-pealed last fall, or rather as soon as it became evident that repeal was certain and near at hand, capitalists began buying wheat of the farmers because the price was low and money was comparatively abundant. The farmers sold wheat till Christmas, and the wonder was where it all came from; it was evident that the erop of 1893 or that of 1892, or both, has been greatly understated. The result of this, and of large deliveries of wheat from some competing countries, has been to keep wheat going down at a time when it would normally be going up, at least enough to pay for storing and insuring it. This fall of prices has been suffered it. This fall of prices has been suffered not by the farmers, for whom speculation is futures furnished a market lest fall, but by the speculator. The western farmers can figure out for themselves how many millions of dollars they made by selling wheat last fall to speculators that would not have been bought by millers till this time.

fers till this time. No proposition ever was capable of clearer demonstration than that the antioption bill is directly antagonistic to the interests of the farmer. The produce exer has a market for his produce all the time. Whereas, without the produce exchanges purchases of crops would be confined to that part of the year that they are gathered and marketed, the whole of a crop would come on the market at one time, there would be a glut, and conse-

marketed gradually, and according to the

expectation of those who are willing to

quently the farmers would force down during the selling time the value of their own products. But the exchange being open all the time, and purchases and sales going on all the time, the crop is

possibility. It is as foolish as it would be to attempt to stimulate the human body by the administration of simulants sometimes one side of these trades whis, sometimes the other, but it is idle to say that the sale has a tendency to depress the price of the thing dealt in. If the seller wants it to fall, the buyer wants it to rise, and the one directly opposite the other.

THE PRIMARY.

It is most gratifying that a rigid examination into the results of our primary election has failed to show a single fact that tends to raise a suspicion that there was any sort of unfairness in it. The two clerical errors that have been discovered are unfortunate, because in a close contest they might have given the election to one when another was really elected, and the truth might very well never be ascertained after a result is announced. But, thought unfortunate, they belong to the class of accidents and not to that of fraud. We can stand anything so long as there is an intention to act justly and give every man his unrestricted right to vote, and have his vote counted as cast.

The primary election is absolutely indispensable to good government in this city. Ward meetings give us, without fall, heelers for rulers. The primary may not produce rulers that satisfy A or B, but it gives the average sense of the voters, and that is what representative government aims at securing. The last primary, too, with its immense vote, proved now to have been entirely fair, must greatly increase the confidence of the people in the primary. Let us have several more wards and adhere to the primary elections, and good government in Richmond is assured.

GENERAL GORDON'S LECTURE.

General Gordon will no doubt have a large turnout to hear his lecture to-night The people of Richmond owe General Gorden as much as they owe to any Confederate soldier now living. He was one of the most heroic of them all, and he offered his life freely and shed his blood copiously to shelter and protect them.

He was a leading and conspicuous figure in the events which he will describe, and those who have heard him say that he describes them with matchless power and eloquence. We bespeak for him a great audience.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS,

New York Sun: "We favor the imposition of an income tax, as proposed in the Wilson bill," say the Missouri Democrats.

All right. Speak your mind and get votes for your ticket when the next elec-tion comes around. Carry the idea to the National Democratic Convention of 1895, and if, contrary to all precedent, it is adopted, and the Democracy wins, go on with the income tax.

on with the income tax.

For the present the income tax as a measure of Federal policy must rest buried with the Populists who tried with it and were beaten. It was formally and emphatically voted down, and good faith requires that it be kept down, and good latth requires that it be kept down, at least until it is revived by a popular vote in its favor. The Democratic party, which took office in opposition to the Populists, cannot establish their revenue principle without doing violence to the first theory

The New York Herald of yesterday thus concludes a long editorial on the de-

lay in the Senate on the tariff: "The delay in the Senate has already gone beyond all bounds of reason or It is entailing incalculable loss and suffering upon the people. It is menacing the country with disaster and the Democratic party with defeat. It is simply scandalous that after fooling with the tariff for nearly four months Democratic senators should be still wasting precious

For heaven's sake let them do something or quit. Let the Republicans show their patriotism by making no opposi-ton to revision. If they will do this and upon some sensible programme, a tariff bill can be passed in a week, and the country started on the highway to pros-

New York Times: Cennecticut has a new law regulating capital punishment which requires the execution of the death penalty privately within the State prison, before sunrise. But it retains the barberous process of hanging, though they have at Hariford a "new automatic gallows, operated by water power." utematic and operated by water power are not contradictory terms. Anyhow, the hanging apparatus is to be operated by water power for the first time on the 24th of August, when the penalty will be executed upon James Cronin.

COGBLAN'S MANY WIVES.

The Actor Drops Miss Beveridge for His

NEW YORK, May 16 .- It is said that Charles Coghlan, the actor, has returned to his first wife and broken with Kuhne Beveridge for good. Miss Rose Coghlan, Charles Coghlan's sister, is authority for this statement. She has announced this fact privately to several of her friends. and yesterday, in speaking of it, she said: "I am so glad that Charles' troubles are over; this scandal has made me sin ply sick. Charles is now living with Mrs. Coghlan and Gertrude. He has come to

Yesterday morning at her home Miss Coghlan would not make any statement for publication. Miss Beveridge has been living at the Ashland House for the past six weeks, and Charles Coghlan has been living alone. The first Mrs. Coghlan was boarding in another part of the city. They have been seen together in public a number of times, but until Miss Coghlan made this statement it was not positively known that they

Just what becomes of Miss Beveridge under the new deal is a mystery. Cogh-lan married her and lived with her, while he had a lawful wife living. Miss Bever-idge may sut Charles for bigamy as a matter of revenge.

North Carolina N. and I. School,

The Times is in receipt of an invita-tion to the Second Annual Commencement of the State Normal and Industrial School, of North Carciina, May 23d and 2ith. On the evening of the 2i, General John B. Gordon will deliver before the students and friends of the institution his famous lecture on "The Last Days of The Confederacy."

A Dairyman's Opinion

A Dairyman's Opinion.

There is nothing I have ever used for muscular rheumatism that gives me as much relief as Chamberlain's Pain Balm does. I have been using it for about two years—four bottles in all—as occasion required, and always keep a bottle of it in my home. I believe I know a good thing when I get hold of it, and Pain Balm is the best liniment I have ever met with. W. B. Denny, dairyman, New Lexington, Ohio. (3) cent bottles for sale by Owens & Minor Drug Company, P. M. Slaughter, E. P. Reeves, and W. G. Forstmann, druggists.

Crutches, Transcription of the All styles and prices at OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO.'S, Richmond, Va.

A BONAPARTE DEAD.

He was a Grandnepnew of the First Napo. leon and was Thirty-Five Years Old. This is the history of Louis C. Eonaparte, who died in London Monday:

Prince Louis Clovis Bonaparte was a son of the late Prince Louis Lucier Bonaparte, last surviving nephew of Napoleon I., who, however, did not ac-knowledge his paternity until October 12, 1891, a short time before his death. Previous to this the young man was known as Louis Clovering Clovis, the last name having been assumed after his first marriage in 1888. Louis Clovering was a civil engineer and resided in England. He was born in 1850, therefore died at the early age of thirty-five. To miliar chiefly in connection with his matrimonial misfortunes and intrigues. Very shortly after the acknowledgement of his paternity, his assumption of the name of Bonaparte and the death of his father, his wife, Rosalle Bonaparte, filed a petition askins for a divorce from him. petition was presented in November 1891, but the case was not decided until April, 1893. In the course of the trial it was

brought out that Louis Clovering had become enamoured of Rosalie while she was a married woman, the wife of a Mr. Megone. Her husband instituted a petition for divorce against her, making her relations with Louis Ciovering the ground for his action. The petition was dismissed on the ground of collusion, but a second petition in the Scottish courts ere successful. A decree granted, and just two months later Louis and Rosalie were married at Douglas, in the Isle of Man. They lived together as man and wife for some time, but eventually their liking for each other grew less and less, until the final rupture. When Prince Lucien Bonaparte acknowedged Louis Clovering as his son, the latter was paying devoted attentions to Miss Laura Scott. Two days after Louis Clovering was given the right to stand before the world as a Bonaparte he mar-ried Miss Scott, although no divorce had been granted dissolving his former mar

It was in consequence of this that Rosalie filed her petition asking for a dissolution of her marriage with Louis Clovis on the ground of the relations existing between him and his second wife. On his side Prince Bonaparte filed a counter petition to annul his first marriage on the ground that Rosalie had never really been divorced from Mr. Megone, and consequently was already a wife when she went through the ceremony in the Isle of Man. It will be seen that the two practically made counter charges of bigamy against each other. Rosalie irther charged Bonaparte with \$100,000 of jewelry, which he had presented to her and giving it to his ne wife. Eventually the annulment asked by Bonaparte was granted on August 1892, and the French courts followed the example of the English courts, thus renfering the second marriage legal in France as well as in England.

TO HONOR JEFFERSON DAVIS. The Enquirer Household Club Will Visit Richmond.

Mr. S. F. Cary, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, was in the city yesterday en route to Old Point, and thence to Washington, for the purpose of making arrangements for the annual trip to be taken by the Enquirer Household Club on the occasion of their annual reunion in August. The Club is composed of several hundred members from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Among the members are promi-nent politicians, lawyers, physicians, and farmers, together with many of their wives and families. They will come to Richmond, and will travel in special Pullman trains. In the party will be about 250 members of the organization They will remain in this city one day during which time they will visit Holls wood cemetery, and the famous Weber's band which will accompany them will play several funeral matches over the as an expression of esteem for the leader of the late Confederacy. Leaving Hollywood, the Club will visit Oakwood cemetery, and there the band will play some martial strains over the graves of the Confederate soldiers.

The Club will go from Richmond to Old Point, where they will remain for a brief sojourn, and thence to Washington, to view the points of interest in the National Capital. From Washington, the distinguished party will return to their Western homes.

From the Capitol.

Governor O'Ferrall yesterday appointed the following members of the State Board of Embalmers, which body has been created during the last session of the Legislature: Langdon T. Christian, of Richmond, to

serve five years from July 1, 1894, who is also designated as a member of the State Board of Helath; C. W. C. Woolwine, of Roanoke, to serve four years. George W. Kurtz, of Winchester, to serve three years; William B. Johnson, of Portsmouth, to serve two years; and Ben Jamin Wheatley, of Alexandria, to serve

year, r. James H. Lindsay, of Charlottesville, has been appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institute, at Staunton, fill the vacancy caused by the death Colonel Dennis.

The Governor has refused to pardon Dick Johnson, who was sentenced in the Lee County Court to two and a half ears' imprisonment in the penitentiary

or malicious assault. Among the visitors at the Capitol yes-terday were Judge B. A. Hancock and Messrs. S. H. Mann, and W. F. Britton.

The Tower,

Cor. Second and Broad.

32-inch ORGANDIE, 25c. yard. 72-inch FINE WHITE FRENCH OR-GANDIE, 50c. yard. 40-inch FRENCH NAINSOOK, 30 to 45c.

DOTTED SWISS, 22 to 50c. yard. CREAM CASHMERE, 25c. vard. ALL-WOOL CREAM CASHMERE, 50c. CREAM ALL-WOOL BATISTE, 50c.

FIGURED ALL-WOOL CREAM BA-TISTE, 60c. yard; worth 75c. CREAM TWILLED FLANNEL, 50c

LADIES' WHITE HOSE, 10c. pair. LADIES WHITE DROP-STITCH LISLE HOSE, 2lc. pair. LADIES' CREAM SILK MITTS, 15c. LADIES WHITE AND CREAM SILK GLOVES, 50c. pair. Full line of WHITE AND CREAM LACES AND INSERTINGS. WHITE GAUZE SILK FANS, 50c. to

WHITE LISLE UNDERVEST, Mc.; WHITE SILK VESTS, only \$1. WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c

to \$1.
WHITE AND CREAM MOIRE RIBBON in all widths.
WHITE SILK BELTING.
WHITE INDIA LINEN, 5 to \$1 1-2c.
CREAM SILK MULL, \$7 1-2c.
CREAM CHINA SILK, 50c. to \$1 yard.

NOS. 201 AND 203 E. BROAD.

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT. Garb for Mourners_It May be of Grenadine, Crepon or Organdy for Summer,

A WIDOW'S WEEDS.

People who wear mourning merit our ympathy in summer for more

sympathy in summer for more reasons than that of their bereavement.

Surely nothing could be more uncomfortable than the "trappings and the suits

The color itself is a great absorber of

heat, and the additional crape veil, which is necessary in "tollets of great gricf," as the French say, renders this mark of

respect to the departed an act of pen-

ance bespeaking great sorrow.

Instead of less crape, as some hopeful fashion writers like to predict, there

seems to be more than ever. Whole dresses are made of it in some cases, and

wide bands are a necessary trimming to

For young girls crape is, of course, no used. They are simply dressed in black. There is a great difference of opinio

as to how near a relative the deceased

must be to require mourning weeds of his survivors. Some people seem to have

a manta for mourning and selze upon

every opportunity to don the sombre stuff.

They will put on black for a second cousin or for relatives-in-law, and al-

The dull black grenadines and organdies

are a great boon to the wearers of black.

sought after by summer mourners. For

deepest mourning, however, the widow is

compelled to trim her gowns in crape

Styles usually follow those of less dole

For instance, the widow's gown illus trated has an overskirt slightly lifted at one side to show the wide band of

crape on the skirt. The overskirt also has a band of crape around the bottom.

The bodice has cascaded bretelles of

crape and a large bow of the prevailing

style, made of crape. The large sleeves are also made of this fabric of sorrow,

The small hat is trimmed with bows of black silk and the long widow's veil hangs

PEMBERTON,

7 and 9 West Broad Street.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

lent values in Ladies' Muslin Un-

derwear of all kinds-Gowns,

Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Corset

All our Underwear has been

made to our special order and of

the best selected materials, so we

can give satisfaction in regard to

We have everything at all de-

sirable in either Cambric or Cot-

ton, trimmed with either dainty

Some few special lines that it

will pay you to look at if you are

in search of dainty garments at

Full assortment of Gauze Vests

Ribbed Cotton Vests at 61, 10,

Lisle Vests at 25, 30, 35, 50,

Silk Vests from 50c, to \$3.50.

Standard Paper Patterns are

A full stock of Black and Col-

BREEDEN, TALLEY & CO.'S

Offerings.

1 piece CREAM HALF WOOL BUNT-ING, 32 inches wide at 121 2

LAWNS.
FIGURED LAWNS at 3c.; worth 4c.
FIGURED LAWNS at 4c.; worth 5c.
SOLID BLUE, DROWN, AND YELLOW LAWNS at 31-2c.; worth 81-4c.
SOLID BLACK LAWN at 5c.; worth

VARD WIDE UNBLEACHED COT-

Better 4-4 UNBLEACHED COTTON at

4 1-2c. Excellent 4-4 UNBLEACHED COTTON,

Reductions in Silks.

Just opened—BOYS WASH SAILOR SUITS at 79, 98c., up to \$2.19.

ored Silk, belting widths.

in high neck, short sleeves, and

high neck and long sleeves.

wear, style, and appearance.

embroidery or laces.

moderate prices.

12½, and 16½c.

and 75c.

the best.

Elegant styles and most excel-

CORDES & CO.,

from it to the bottom of the dress.

TEMPLE,

Covers.

ful costumes, with some modifications

Black crepon is another material much

of woe" on very warm days.

the widow's gown.

most seem to enjoy it.



11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad.

FRIDAY, May 18, 1804.

REMNANT DAY.

A sale where you drop nickels to pick up dimes, for these Friday sales are planned to keep stocks cleaned from the accumulation of short lots of every sort. New goods run to remnants more numerously than old, because the newest are the briskest sellers. For instance-

Here are 9 remnants of Swivel Silk Ginghams, the 50c quality, 7, 8, 9, and 10-yard lengths, 21c a yard. 12 remnants of French Zephyr Ginghams, 25, 40, and 50c quality, 18c a yard. 150 yards of Serpentine Crepe Cloth, in daintiest of designs, remnants, 20c quality, 91-2c a yard. 11 remnants of Colored Hopsack, and Duckings, 91-2c yard; 121-2 and/162-3c qualities.

qualities.

Black Satteen Remnant, 121-2c quality for 61-4c; 20c quality for 121-2c.

Black French Organdie Remnants at 10c.
21 remnants of fine Figured Dintales, 7c a yard; 121-2c quality.

19 remnants of Fancy Figured Irish Lawns, 121-2c quality, 5c a yard.

121-2c quality 4-4 French Percales for 8c a yard.

88 remnants of SILKit, new ones, in remnant pile to-day—all of this week's sellings.

5 yards Figured Taffeta, \$3.75, from \$5.25.

5 yards Figured Taffeta, 30, from 34, 5 yards Black India Silk, \$2.55, from \$3.15, 41-2 yards Black India Silk, 23 inches wide, \$2.50, from \$3.75. wide, \$2.50, from \$3.75. 2 yards Fancy Wash Slik, 50c, from 92c, 6.3-4 yards Figured India, \$3.75, from \$6.75. \$6.75. 61-4 yards Figured India Slik, \$2.50, from \$3.50. Plenty more—can't mention them to-

Mattings.

All Mattings under 20 yards are considered "Remnants." 6c Mattings for 4c. 10c Mattings for 5c. 20c Mattings for 10c., etc.

We have thrown out 42 Ladies' SHIRT WAISTS, including Cotton, Silk, and Linen ones,

All and each for one-half. 98c Shirt Waists for 40c. \$3 Shirt Waists for \$1.50. 25c Shirt Waists for 12 1-2c.; and so with the rest.

VESTS, were 35c, for 15c (imperfect).

\$3 Ladles' Richelieu Ribbed Vests, sofled by show, lisle, for 25c, from 55c.

12 Children's Ribbed Vests, silghtly solled, 1c each, from 5c; size, age 2 and 3 years. White Goods remnants are plen-

tiful during brisk sellings. 317 yards India Linen, fine and sheer, all that was 121-2 to 19c, in remnants, at 19c. 7 remnants Checked Muslin, were 8 to 7 remnants Checked Muslin, were 8 to
18c a yard, are any 5c.
2 White Quilts, soiled, were 69c, are 40c.
17 pieces Table Linens, 3-4-yard to
23-4-yard lengths, a third off value,
11 Turkish Bath Towels, soiled, for 5c
each, from 9c.
Ladles' Chemisettes, with cuffs, soiled
from show, were 18c, are 18c a set.
Yard square Tinted and Stamped Table
Covers, were 25c, are 18c.

BOOKS,-Knowledge-rusty and

shabby from being handled. Books in sets, 2 volumes, were 75c set, remnant price 50c set. Some are-English Men of Letters, Famous Afri-can Explorers, History of England,

Children of the King, A Roman Singer, Marzio's Crucifix, cloth bound, by Crawford, real value \$1; remnant price Life of J. B. Jeter, by Dr. Hatcher, real Life of Spurgeon, real value \$1; remnant

price 60c.
Noted Men of the Solid South, remnant price 35c, from 50c.
Paper-Bound Books, remnant price 25c, from 50c. Some are-Vesty of the Bassens, Romance of Two Worlds, 1869-1865, David Lockwin, My Own Story, and others too numerous to mention.

Stationery.

Pound Paper packages broken from handling Sc pound. Linen-Finish Paper, broken packages, remnant price 12c, from 16c.

The Sale in Basement. DINNER SETS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

SPECIAL PURCHASE I Decorated Dinner and Tea Service, com-bination, English China, 112 pleces, Pauline shape, 2 colors, worth \$15 set, for \$6.96.

Fauline snape, 2 colors, worth \$15 set, for \$6.96.

Decorated Dinner Service, 100 pieces, neat floral decoration, worth \$20 the set, for \$12.

French China Dinner Service, real Dresden decoration, 100 pieces, worth \$46 the set, for \$25.

Footed French Dishes, worth 35c each, special sale price 5c.
Decorated Chamber Sets, full size, new shape, worth \$4.50, for \$1.98.

Real China Cups and Saucers, gold band, were \$2.50 dezen, for 10c Cup and Saucer or \$1.15 per dozen.

Japanese Cups and Saucers, egg-shell thinness, worth 50c, Cup and Saucer for 15c. thinness, worth 50c, Cup and Saucer for 15c. Imported Bone Plates, worth \$2 dozen,

for ic each.
Handsome Silicon Vases, worth \$1.50.
\$1.75, and \$2 each, for —.
Blxby's Royal Shoe Polish, this sale 6c bottle. THE COHEN CO.

THIS WEEK, UNUSUAL

1 piece CREAM HALF WOOL BUNT-ING, 32 inches wide, at 121-2c.; worth 25c. For COMMENCEMEN: DRESSES we have the best values in ...chmond in Cream, Lilac, Pink, and Light Biue All-Wool Albatross at 19c., which are sold by every other merchant at 25c. To pieces of the GOOD CALICO SHIRT-ING AND DRESS STYLES at 5c. SHIRTING PRINTS at 4c. We are headquarters for CHEAP LAWNS. FIGURED LAWNS at 2c.; worth 4c. BARGAINS PIANOS. 81-3c. SOLID NAVY, MEDIUM BLUE, AND BROWN LAWNS at 5c.; worth 10c. GOOD DRESS GINGHAMS, 5c. 121-2c. DRESS GINGHAMS for 10c. Beautiful PERCALES at 81-3 and 10c. FIGURED LAWNS, a job lot, at 81-3c.;

Have Never Been

Able to Offer Such

Inducements.

All BLACK FIGURED TAFFETA SILKS reduced from 75c. to 64c. FIGURED CHINA SILKS, beautiful goods, reduced from 75c. to 84c. OMBRE SILKS, for Children's Party Dresses, at 421-2c.; worth 85c. OMBRE SILKS, for Children's Party Dresses, at 421-2c.; worth 85c. SOLID SURAH SILKS at 79c. We claim to have one of the best as-sorted stocks of DRY GOODS in Rich-mond, and our prices are among the lowest, Just opened—BOYS' WASH SAILOR

R.B. LEE, 805 Main Street.

KAUFMANN & Co. Summer Millinery,

The MID-SEASON MILLINERY is coming as fast as steam can bring in A large shipment received by entress on Monday and Tuesday and more to arrive to-day and to-morrow.

The VERY NEWEST in all that pertains to STYLISH HEADGEAR is embraced in this shipment.

The latest ideas in SERGE SUITS ENGLISH DUCK SUITS AND VESTS ENGLISH DUCK SUITS AND VESTS ENGLISH DUCK SUITS, WASH SUITS and WRAPPERS are now ready for your criticism.

criticism.

We have the best fitting SHIRT
WAISTS made.

New styles in FANCY PERCALES.

also, PLAIN WHITE LINEN LACK.

DERED SHIRTS, WHITE MULL.

LAWN WAISTS; also, the DELICATE
PINK AND BLUE WAISTS, with Lags.

deed Collar and Cuffs. PINK AND BLUE WARRES, WHICH BE FAUNTLEROY BLOURES FOR HOW OR GIRLS, sizes from 2 to 8 years in pure white or colored combination price 50, 59, 62, 75, 88c., and up to 8242

SPECIAL BARGAINS MULL CAPS AND BONNETS

For Infants and Children.

An endless variety to pick from we the advantage of the newest and notice effects, which have just been opened at the prices are within the reach of every fond mother.

Also, a complete assortment of P. SUN BONNETS in neat styles and an tractive prices.

KAUFMANN & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Broad Streets.

The E. B. Taylor Co.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS

WATER COOLERS, ICE PICKS, ICE TRAYS and other comforts for hot weather and pleases. LEONARD

(White Mountain, Arctic, Gem and Blizzar,

Cold, Dry Air, Cleanable Refrigerator.

LEONARD. FIRST PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS at the World's Fair, 1801, and Virginia Exposition, 1802.



SPECIAL DIPLOMA

AWARDED AT THE WORLD'S 1st. Improved Circulation of Cold Air will Removable Flues for Cleantiness
2d. Air-Fight. Locking System. Fastening
Doors at Too and Bottom.
2d. Metallic Ice Backs and Shelves
4th. Good Insulation.
5th. Frync's.
6th. Good Workmanship.

Spring Importation in China.

Do Not Forget to See Our Open Stock

Ragged Robin and Violet Decoration ALSO OUR NEW CUT-GLASS PATTERN.

HARVARD.

No. 1011 E. Main St. - No. 9 E. Broad St.

QUALITY! SMOKE

CIGARS.

ALL LONG HAVANA FILLED.

BEST SMOKE FOR A NICKEL.

THE Taylor & Bolling Co., WHOLESALE AGENTS.